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Wave Flow of Liquid Films

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The main goal of the book is generalization of the existing knowledges of the wavy flow of falling thin liquid films and transfer processes in wave regimes. The methods of local measurements of hydrodynamic parameters have been analyzed. The theoretical models of wave motion taking into account non-linearity, non-stationarity, dispersion, multi-wave character and other effects have been stated. The waves of different types, including solitons, have been described theoretically and experimentally. The influence of waves on the transfer processes through the interface has been demonstrated. The mechanisms of heat and mass transfer enhancement in wave films have been analyzed.

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PREFACE

Beginning with the monograph of Hewitt and Taylor (1970), about a dozen books dedicated to liquid film flows have been published around the world in the last quarter century. Many of them were issued in the USSR: Vorontsov, Tananayko (1972), Gimbutis (1988), Kholpanov, Shkadov (1990) etc. Hydrodynamics and the processes of transfer in films constitute a rather small part of the field of mechanics. Nevertheless, the interest in moving films is rather great due to the distinguishing properties of the films and their broad application in technics. The strong influence of both viscosity and surface forces is a peculiarity of thin films. The interaction of inertial, viscous and capillary forces results in flow instability and the emergence of nonlinear waves that strongly influence the heat-mass transfer. The description of nonlinear wave formation and its influence on the transfer processes is one of the basic problems of liquid film mechanics. It should be noted that due to the variety of the observed physical phenomena, the results of thin film flow study are of great interest not only for liquid film mechanics, but also for more general scientific disciplines such as wave theory, multiphase media mechanics, and heat-mass transfer theory.

The principal goal of this book is the generalization of existing knowledge on the wave motion of gravitational thin liquid films and on the processes of transfer in the wave regimes of a flow. This is the only book that is expressly dedicated to wave phenomena in films. The greater part of the material is based on the works of the authors of the present publication which were carried out during 1970-1990.

NOMENCLATURE

```
- thermal diffusivity, m<sup>2</sup>/s
                                                                      (see, 13.3)
а
            - dimensionless amplitude of perturbation
                                                                      (see, 6.5, 13.1.2, 13.5)
            - characteristic length scale for standing
                                                                      (see, 10.2)
               waves, m
            - constant, 1/s
                                                                      (see, 14)
a = h_{\text{max}} - h_{\text{min}} - wave amplitude, m
- initial dimensionless amplitude
a_0
             of perturbation
            - asymptotic value of dimensionless
a_{\infty}
              amplitude
            - maximum value of dimensionless
a_{\text{max}}
              amplitude
a' = h' - h_0 - amplitude of localized perturbations, m
                                                                      (see, 9)
a' = h_{\text{max}} - h_{\text{res}} - amplitude, m
                                                                      (see, 8)
            - dimensionless amplitude of soliton
            - dimensionless amplitude of the first
\tilde{a}_1
             harmonic
\tilde{a}_m = \frac{h_{\max} - h_{\min}}{h_{\max} + h_{\min}} - amplitude
            - coefficient of wave thermal diffusivity,
a_w
            - coefficient of turbulent thermal diffusivity,
a_t
            - area of phase velocity profile, m<sup>2</sup>/s
                                                                     (see, 6.2; 6.4)
A
```

	- amplitude of cross velocity perturbation,	
	m/s	(see, 6.6)
	- intermediate expression	(see, 6.8.4; 6.9)
	- integration constant	(see, 6.11)
$A = h_{\text{ma}}$	_x - amplitude, m	
	g Θ / Re - dimensionless parameter	(see, 6.11; 10.2)
$2A = h_{\rm m}$	$h_{\text{max}} - (h_{\text{min},1} + h_{\text{min},2}) / 2$ - amplitude, m	(see, 11)
< A >	- average amplitude of large waves, m	(see, 11)
$\overline{A} = \frac{h_{\rm m}}{}$	$\frac{-(h_{\min,1} + h_{\min,2})/2}{\langle h \rangle} - \text{dimensionless}$	
	amplitude	
$\tilde{A} = (h_{\rm m})$	$(a_{\rm max} - h_{\rm min})/\langle h \rangle$ - dimensionless	
	amplitude	
A_c	- integration constant, m ² /s ²	
ΔA	- distance between real and imaginary	
	images of mark-particle on photographic	
	film, m	
b	- interelectrode distance, m	(see, 3)
	- constant	(see, 13.3)
	- parameter, m ⁵ /s	(see, 14)
$B = Re^3$	/ W - dimensionless parameter	
D	- intermediate expression	(see, 6.8.4)
C	- phase velocity, m/s	
	- phase velocity related to u_0	(see, 6.8 - 6.12)
	- phase velocity related to $q/\langle h \rangle$	(see, 13.1.2)
	- dimensionless phase velocity	(see, 6.5)
$c_g^{}$	- group velocity, m/s	
	- group velocity related to u_0 ,	(see, 6.11)
c_m	- extreme value of phase velocity, m/s	
$c_{ m max}$	- maximum value of phase velocity, m/s	, ,
c_{i}	- imaginary part of dimensionless	•
	complex velocity	•
c_r	- real part of dimensionless complex velocity	
c_x , c_z	- components of the vector of phase wave	
	velocity	
$c_0^{}$	- velocity of kinematic wave which is	
	equal to $3u_0$, m/s	
	- dimensionless velocity of kinematic	
	wave which is equal to 3	(see, 6.11)
	- velocity of gravitational wave on	

```
a shallow water which is equal to
             \sqrt{gh_0}, m/s
                                                                   (see, 6.3; 14)
            - dimensionless velocities of inertial waves
\tilde{c} = ch/\overline{q} - dimensionless phase velocity
            - dimensionless velocity of soliton
\overline{c} = c/u_0 - dimensionless phase velocity
\overline{c} = c/U - dimensionless phase velocity
                                                                   (see, 12)
\overline{c}_q = c_q/u_0 - dimensionless group velocity
            - capacitance, F
                                                                   (see, 3.1.5)
            - concentration, mol/m<sup>3</sup>
                                                                   (see, 3.3.4)
            - integration constant, m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>
                                                                   (see, 6.1)
            - velocity of shock wave, m/s
                                                                    (see, 6.4)

    concentration, kg/m<sup>3</sup>

    concentration, kg/kg

                                                                   (see, 13.3)
            - intermediate coefficients, (j = 2,...,9)
C_f = 2\tau_W / \rho U_0^2 - shear stress coefficient
            - mean flow rate concentration at a
             distance L, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
                                                                   (see, 13.1)
            - specific heat, J/(kg·K)
            - concentration on a free surface, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
                                                                   (see, 13.1)
            - concentration near the wall, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
            - concentration within volume, mol/m<sup>3</sup>
                                                                   (see, 3.3.4)
            - concentration within volume, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
C_{\infty}
            - concentration far from the wall, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
            - crosscorrelation function, m<sup>2</sup>
Co = Q/l_1 v - dimensionless parameter, Reynolds
             number analogue
            - electrode diameter, m
d
                                                                   (see, 3)

    cylinder diameter, m

                                                                   (see, 8.1)
            - constant,
                                                                   (see, 13.3)
            - layer thickness behind a jump, m
                                                                   (see, 14)
D

    diffusion coefficient, m<sup>2</sup>/s

            - intermediate expression
                                                                   (see, 6.8.4)
\boldsymbol{E}
            - intermediate expression
                                                                   (see, 1, 4, 13.1.2)
f
            - function
            - frequency, Hz
            - frequency of feed current of the
f_i
              i-th sensor, Hz
\Delta f
            - difference in frequencies of currents
             feeding two different sensors, Hz
```

```
\tilde{f}(h)
           - function of thickness probability density, 1/m
F = (Fi/\sin\Theta)^{1/11}
                        - modified film number
\tilde{F}(h)
           - function of probability distribution
F_S = F^{11/5} - modified film number

F_0 - initial distribution of phase velocity, m/s
Fi = \sigma^3/\rho^3 g v^4 - film number (Kapitza number)
Fi = \sigma^3/\rho_1^3 g v_1^4 - film number for a "liquid-liquid" system
Fo = 2L/3h_0Pe_D - Fourier number
                                             (see, 13.2)
Fr = u_0^2/gh_0 \cos\Theta - Froude number
           - free fall acceleration, m/s2
           - projection of gravity acceleration
g_i
             onto the axis x_i, m/s<sup>2</sup>
           - function in the solution of Burgers
G_0
             equation, m<sup>2</sup>/s
G = q\bar{h}^3 \sin\Theta/\bar{q}v - Galilei number determined
             by the averaged values
G
           - irrigation density, kg/(m·s)
                                                                  (see, 13.3)
Ga = gh_0^3 \sin \Theta / v^2 = 3 \text{Re} - Galilei number
Ga_I = gL^3 \sin\Theta/v^2 - Galilei number
           - thickness of liquid film, m
                                                                 (see, 6.8-6.12)
           - dimensionless thickness related to h<sub>0</sub>
           - film thickness related to < h >
                                                                 (see, 13.1.2)
           - initial thickness of film, m
h_i
           - film thickness by Nusselt, m
h_0
           - unperturbed thickness, m
           - film thickness by Nusselt related to \langle h \rangle
                                                                 (see, 13.1.2)
           - maximum thickness, m
h_{\text{max}}
           - minimum thickness, m
h_{\min}
           - calculated thickness (by Nusselt)
h_{00}
             on the cone at x = 0, m
                                                                 (see, 5.4.2)
           - calculated thickness (by Nusselt)
            on the cylinder and sphere at \Theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, m
                                                                 (see, 5.4.3-5.4.5)
           - calculated thickness (by Nusselt)
                                                                 (see, 12)
             in the absence of shear stress, m
           - average thickness, m
           - thickness averaged over the wave
             length, m
\Delta \overline{h}
           - deviation of average thickness
             from unperturbed value, m
```

XI

```
h'
           - thickness of perturbed layer
            ("steps" or solitary perturbation), m
h^+
           - dimensionless thickness
           - thickness of radial film at r = r_+, m
\tilde{h} = h/\overline{h} - dimensionless thickness
H = \frac{h - h_0}{h_0} - dimensionless perturbation of film
            thickness
H = h / h_0 - dimensionless film thickness
                                                              (see, 5.3)
H = h / l_1 - dimensionless film thickness
                                                              (see, 5.4.1)
H = h / h_{00} - dimensionless film thickness
                                                              (see, 5.4.2 - 5.4.5)
H_i = h_i / h_0 - dimensionless initial thickness
                                                              (see, 5.3)
H_i = h_i / l_1
              of a film
                                                              (see, 5.4.1)
H_i = h_i / h_{00}
                                                              (see, 5.4.2 - 5.4.5)
H_0(\xi)
           - stationary periodic solution
           - number of primary dimensionalities
                                                              (see, 1)
           - number of pulses in a train
                                                              (see, 3)
           - imaginary unit
           - electric current, A
           - diffusion current, A
           - density of mass flux, kg/(m2·s)
                 - dimensionless density of mass flux
                                                              (see, 13.1.2)
           - unperturbed value of mass flux density
          - intensity of passed and incident radiation, W/m<sup>2</sup>
k = 2\pi / \lambda - wave number, m<sup>-1</sup>
                                                              (see, 6.1; 6.3; 6.6; 6.7)
k = 2\pi h_0 / \lambda - dimensionless wave number,
            modulus of wave vector
                                                              (see, 6.9)
\boldsymbol{k}
           - dimensionless x-component of
            the wave number
                                                              (see, 6.5)
\tilde{k}
           - wave vector, m-1
           - imaginary part of dimensionless
k_i
            complex wave number
k_m = 2\pi / \lambda_m - extreme value of the wave
            number, 1/m
                                                              (see, 6.1)
           - wave number of maximum growth
            waves, 1/m
           - wave number of maximum growth waves
            related to h_0^{-1}
                                                              (see, 6.8)
           - minimum value of the wave number
k_{
m min}
```

```
XII
       NOMENCLATURE
           - wave number of neutral perturbations, 1/m (see, 6.6)
k_N
           - dimensionless wave number of
            neutral perturbations
           - real part of dimensionless complex
            of wave number
          - dimensionless wave number
          - components of wave vector
          - x-component of the wave vector
            of neutral perturbations
          - wave numbers of neutral perturbations, 1/m
\tilde{k} = 2\pi < h > /\lambda - wave number measured experimentally
          - critical wave number measured experimentally
K = \frac{q}{L} \ln \frac{C_S - C_0}{C_S - C_L} - \text{mass transfer coefficient, m/s}
          - proportionality factor
                                                            (see, 3)
          - curvature, m<sup>-1</sup>
          - theoretical value of mass transfer
K_T
            coefficient, m/s
Ka = r_a |d|/C_P - modified Kutateladze criterion
            of phase transition
l = (3v^2/q)^{1/3} - length scale, m
          - longitudinal scale of wavelength order, m
l_1 = (xh_0^3)^{1/4}
               - length scale, m
          - film path length, m
L_1
          - linear operator
          - length of initial film region, m
          - length of thermal initial region, m
          - dimensionless length
          - length of smooth region on the film, m
\vec{L} = L/h_0 - dimensionless film length
Lu = a/D - Lewis number
          - maximum number of determining similarity
m
                                                             (see, 1)
          - z-component of dimensionless wave number (see, 6.5)
          - dimensionless specific flow rate
           in the z-direction
                                                             (see, 6.12)
          - relative refractive index
n = \frac{C_0 - C_L}{C_0} - \text{coefficient}
                                                             (see, 13.1)
```

- unit normal vector

```
- i-th component of unit normal vector
n_i
            - magnification factor
                                                                    (see, 3.2.6)
            - amplitude of interface perturbation, m
            - Nusselt number
Nu
Nu^* = \frac{\alpha h}{\lambda_T} - Nusselt number
< Nu^* > = \frac{<\alpha > h}{\lambda_T} - average Nusselt number
Nu_* = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda_T} \left(\frac{v^2}{g}\right)^{1/3} - modified Nusselt number
            - Nusselt number for isothermal absorption
            - pressure, Pa
            - dimensionless pressure (or pressure
             perturbation)
                                                                    (see, 6.5)
            - pressure perturbation, Pa or
             dimensionless
                                                                    (see, 6.8; 6.9)
            - pressure related to \rho g h_0
                                                                    (see 6.10 - 6.12)
            - parameter (integer)
                                                                    (see, 8.3)
            - dimensionless function
                                                                    (see, 13.1.2)
            - pressure perturbation in the
p_{\alpha}
             a-th medium, Pa
\overline{p}
            - unperturbed pressure, Pa or dimensionless
p^{(i)}
            - i-th approximation for pressure
             (i = 0, 1, ...)
P
            - unperturbed dimensionless pressure
P_0
            - atmospheric pressure, Pa
            - unperturbed pressure at medium
             interface, Pa
                                                                   (see, 6.6 - 6.7)
Pe = q / a - Peclet number
Pe_D = q/D - diffusion Peclet number
Pr = v/a - Prandtl number
\boldsymbol{P}
           - total pressure, Pa
P_{\alpha}
           - total pressure in the α-th medium, Pa
           - specific flow rate per unit of film width, m<sup>2</sup>/s
\boldsymbol{q}
            - specific flow rate related to q_0
                                                                   (see, 6.10 - 6.12)
            - specific flow rate in a smooth laminar
q_0
             film, m<sup>2</sup>/s
\overline{q}
            - specific flow rate average with
             respect to wavelength
\langle q \rangle
            - mean flow rate, m<sup>2</sup>/s
```

```
- density of heat flux, W/m<sup>2</sup>
q_T
           - density of heat flux on a free surface, W/m<sup>2</sup>
q_{TS}
           - density of heat flux at the wall, W/m2
q_{TW}
           - volumetric liquid flow rate, m<sup>3</sup>/s
Q
           - dimensionless perturbation of specific
            flow rate related to q_0
                                                             (see, 6.11, 6.12)
           - parameter
                                                             (see, 8.3)
           - radius-vector modulus, m
                                                             (see, 6.12)
           - parameter (integer)
- radial coordinate, m
                                                             (see, 8.3)
           - radius-vector, m
          - heat of absorption, J/kg
- jet radius near the wall, m
          - jump radius, m
           - coordinate of the point, where \delta = h, m
           - dimensionless radial coordinate
           - dimensionless jump radius
           - curvature radius, m
           - maximum radius of cone, m
                                                            (see, 5.4.2)
          - radius of cylindrical or spherical surface, m (see, 5.4.3 - 5.4.5)
\tilde{R} = R/h_{00} - dimensionless radius
Re = q / v = h_0 u_0 / v - Reynolds number
Re = Q / 2\pi Rv - film Reynolds number at convergent
            cone and sphere
Re = A / 2v - effective Re number for the Burgers
            equation
Re = h_0U/v_1 - Re number for a "liquid-liquid" system
          - critical Re number of transition to
            turbulent regime
Re'cr
          - critical Re number according to linear theory
Re_H = 4q / v - Reynolds number determined by
           hydraulic film diameter
Re_r = Q / vr - local Re number
          - Reynolds number determined by the
Reres
           thickness of residual layer
          - critical Reynolds number of wave formation
Re_v = xU/v - Reynolds number
\tilde{R}e = \overline{q}/v - Reynolds number
Re*
          - critical Re number of standing wave
           formation
Re'
          - Reynolds number for a step, solitary
```

```
perturbation
           - area, m<sup>2</sup>
S = \sqrt{3 \cot \Theta / \text{Re}} - dimensionless velocity of
            gravitational waves
                                                                (see, 6.11)
S
           - dimensionless parameter
                                                                (see, 10.2)
S*
           - critical value of parameter S
           - spectral density normalized for
            the second central momentum
\tilde{S}_{ii}
           - spectral density of thickness
            pulsations, m<sup>2</sup>/Hz
Sc = v/D - Schmidt number
           - turbulent Schmidt number
Sh = \beta L / D - Sherwood number
           - theoretical value of Sherwood number
Sh^L = Kh_0 / D - Sherwood number
Sh_0^L
           - theoretical value of Sherwood number
Sh_{is}
           - Sherwood number for isothermal
             absorption
Sh_r = \beta r / D - Sherwood number
Sh_{x} = -\frac{x}{C_{W} - C_{0}} \left( \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} - Sherwood number
< Sh^* > = <\beta > h/D - average Sherwood number
           - temperature, °C
                                                                (see, 13.1.1)
           - time, s
           - dimensionless time
                                                                (see, 6.5, 6.8 - 6.12,
                                                                12, 13.1.2)
\Delta t
           - time interval, s
           - time, s
\tilde{t} = t u_0 / h_0 - dimensionless time
           - wave period, s
                                                                (see, 13.1)
           - absolute temperature, K
                                                                (see, 13.3)
           - initial temperature, K
           - temperature at the wall, K
           - mean mass temperature, K
           - temperature near the free surface
           - unit tangential vector
T_{i}
           - the i-th component of unit tangential vector
           - longitudinal velocity component, m/s
                                                                (see, 6.10 - 6.12)
           - longitudinal velocity related to u_0
```

XVI NOMENCLATURE

	- perturbation of longitudinal velocity,	
	m/s or dimensionless	(see, 6.9)
	- perturbation of longitudinal velocity	(see, 6.5)
u_{max}	- maximum velocity, m/s	
$u_{\rm res}$	- average velocity of residual layer, m/s	
$u_0 = gh_0^2$	² /3v - average velocity of laminar	
	film by Nusselt, m/s	
u_0	- mean flow rate velocity, m/s	(see, 14)
u_i	- the <i>i</i> -th component of velocity vector, m/s	(see, 4, 6.1)
	- dimensionless <i>i</i> -th component	
	(or perturbation) of velocity	(see, 6.5)
u_1, u_2, u_3	3 - dimensionless velocities in a film,	
	the boundary layer of external medium,	
	outside the boundary layer, respectively	(see, 12)
$u^{(i)}$	- the <i>i</i> -th approximation	
\overline{u}	- unperturbed longitudinal velocity,	
	m/s or dimensionless	
u_{α}	- perturbation of longitudinal velosity in the	
	α-th medium, m/s	(see, 6.6, 6.7)
U	- velocity at the film surface, m/s	
	- velocity at the surface related to $q / < h >$	(see, 13.1.2)
	- velocity at the surface related to u_0	(see, 6.10 - 6.11)
	- velocity outside the boundary layer	(see, 13.2)
	- dimensionless unperturbed longitudinal	
	velocity component	(see, 6.5)
$U_0 = gh_0$	$\frac{2}{0}/2v$ - surface velocity of laminar	
	vertical film by Nusselt, m/s	
U_0	- jet velocity in the minimum cross-section, m	/s
U_{i}	- unperturbed dimensionless i-th velocity	
	component	(see, 6.4)
$U_{\boldsymbol{lpha}}$	- part of longitudinal velocity	
	perturbation depending on y in the α -th	
	medium, m/s	(see, 6.6, 6.7)
U_{∞}	- unperturbed velocity of moving medium, m/	's
$U_{\infty}^{ m cr}$	- critical value of unperturbed velocity, m/s	
< U>	- average surface velocity, m/s	
v	- cross velocity component, m/s	
	- cross velocity related to εu_0	(see, 6.9 - 6.12)
$v_{oldsymbol{lpha}}$	- perturbation of cross velocity in the	·
	α-th medium, m/s	
$v^{(i)}$	- the <i>i</i> -th approximation	

XVII

```
\boldsymbol{V}
           - potential difference, V
           - part of cross velocity perturbation
             depending on v in the \alpha-th medium, m/s
           - z-component of velocity, m/s
w
                                                                 (see, 6.9, 6.12)
           - z-component of velocity related to u_0
W(i)
           - the i-th approximation
W = \sigma/\rho g h_0^2 \sin \Theta - Weber number
We = \sigma/\rho h_0 u_0^2 - Weber number
We = \sigma/h_0U^2\rho_1 - Weber number for a "liquid-
             liquid" system
                                                                 (see, 12)
\widetilde{W} = \sigma \overline{h}/3\rho \overline{q}v - Weber number determined by
             average values
           - longitudinal coordinate, m
\boldsymbol{x}
                                                                  (see, 6.8 - 6.12)

    longitudinal coordinate related to h<sub>0</sub>

           - longitudinal coordinate related to l_0
                                                                 (see, 12)
           - longitudinal coordinate related to λ
                                                                 (see, 13.12)
           - coordinate of mark-particle at the
x_i
             i-th flash, m
                                                                 (see, 3.2.6)
           - coordinate of film formation onset, m
                                                                  (see, 5.4)
           - Cartesian coordinate, i = 1, 2, 3, m
                                                                  (see, 6.1)
           - dimensionless Cartesian coordinate
                                                                  (see, 6.5)
               - characteristic distance in
                                                                 (see, 13.1.2)
             absorption problems
           - dimensionless coordinate of maximum
x_n
             points of augmentation factor
             (n = 1, 2,...)
                                                                 (see, 13.1.2)
             - lengths of regions of laminar, wave,
x_l, x_w, x_t
             turbulent flow regimes, m
                                                                 (see, 13.5)
           - width of shock wave front, m
\Delta x
\overline{x} = x / a - dimensionless coordinate for standing waves
\tilde{x} = x / h_0 - dimensionless longitudinal coordinate
                                                                 (see, 6.10.2)
                                                                 (see, 6.12, 10.2)
X
           - point coordinate at the x-axis, m
X = x / h_0 - dimensionless coordinate
                                                                  (see, 5.3)
X = x / l_1 - dimensionless coordinate
                                                                  (see, 5.4.1)
X = x / \hat{L} - dimensionless coordinate
                                                                  (see, 5.4.2)
           - cross coordinate, m
           - distance from the wall, m
           - dimensionless cross coordinate
                                                                  (see, 6.5)
           - dimensionless cross coordinate
             related to h_0
                                                                  (see, 6.8 - 6.12, 12)
```

XVIII NOMENCLATURE

y_c	- cross dimensionless coordinate	
	of critical layer	
y_i	- cross coordinate of mark-particle	
	at the i-th flash, m	
$\overline{y} = y/$	a - dimensionless coordinate for standing way	
\overline{y}_0	- dimensionless characteristics of crest shap	e
	of standing waves	
Y	- cross coordinate related to < h >	(see, 13.1.2)
	- part of potential φ depending on y , m^2/s	
	- integration constant, m ² /s	
Z	 number of independent dimensional 	
	constants	(see, 1)
	- coordinate, m	
	- dimensionless coordinate related to l_0	(see, 6.9, 6.12)
	- coordinate in a cylindrical system	
	of coordinates, m	(see, 14)
~ Z	41	
$z = \frac{1}{h_0}$	- dimensionless coordinate	
\boldsymbol{z}	- point coordinate at the z-axis, m	
α	- heat transfer coefficient, W/(m ² ·K)	
•	- coefficient characterizing the velocity	
	profile	(see, 4, 6.10, 6.11)
	- parameter	(see, 10.2)
		(500, 10.2)
$\alpha = -\lambda$	$T_T \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} / (T_W - T_f)$ - heat transfer	
	coefficient, W/(m ² ·K)	(see, 13.4)
$\alpha = q_T$	$/(T_W - T_S)$ - heat transfer coefficient,	` , ,
	3571/ 2 TZ*	(see, 13.5)
< \alpha >	- average heat transfer coefficient, W/(m ² .K)	
	W/(m ² ·K)	
$\overline{\alpha}$	` '	
	wavelength, W/(m ² ·K)	
α_0	- heat transfer in the absence of waves,	
0	W/(m ² ·K)	
α, α	α_t - average coefficient of heat transfer	
i, w	in the regions of laminar, wave and	,
	turbulent flow regimes, W/(m ² ·K)	
(-a)	- spatial increment related to h_0^{-1}	(see 6.11.7)
(-α)	- coefficient characterizing the velocity	(see, 6.11, 7)
h	•	(000 1 6 10)
	profile	(see, 4, 6.10)
	- coefficient, m ³ /s ²	(see, 6.3)

	- complex increment, 1/s	(see, 6.6)
	- time increment related to u_0 / h_0	(see, 6.11)
	- mass transfer coefficient	
$\beta = j / (C$	$(C_0 - C_S)$ - mass transfer coefficient, m/s	(see, 13.1)
β+	- dimensionless mass transfer coefficient	` ' '
γ	- specific electric conductivity, S/m	(see, 3)
·	- coefficient characterizing the velocity	
	profile	
	- coefficient, m ³ /s	(see, 6.3)
	- modulus of dimensionless wave number	(see, 6.5)
	- dimensionless parameter	(see, 13.12)
$\gamma = c_a / c$	- group to phase velocity ratio	(see, 10.2)
Γ	- electric conduction, S	(see, 3)
δ_d	- thickness of diffusive layer, m	
	- thickness of diffusive layer related to $< h >$	(see, 13.1.2)
δ_T	- thickness of thermal layer, m	
δ_{ij}	- Kroneker symbol	
∂^2	∂^2 ∂^2	(4)
$\Delta = \frac{1}{\partial x^2}$	- thickness of thermal layer, m - Kroneker symbol + $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ - Laplacian, 1/m ² - "supercritical state" parameter	(see, 4)
Δ	- "supercritical state" parameter,	(see, 6.11)
	- thickness of boundary layer, m	(see, 12)
$\delta(x)$	- delta-function, 1/m	(see, 6.4)
δ	- constant	(see, 6.5)
	- scale of film thickness perturbation	(see, 6.8 - 6.11)
	- dimensionless thickness of boundary layer	(see, 12)
	- thickness of boundary layer, m	
δ_{d}^{0}	- unperturbed thickness of diffusive layer	
δ'_d	- pulsation amplitude of diffusive layer	
•	thickness	
$\varepsilon = h_0 / l$	o - long-wave parameter	
	· / λ - long-wave parameter	(see, 13.1.2)
3	- relative dielectric permeability	(see, 3)
$\epsilon_0 = 8.85$	4·10 ⁻¹² - electric constant, F/m	
$\zeta = x / t$	- self-similar variable, m/s	
η	- perturbation of layer thickness, m	(see, 6.1, 6.3)
	- boundary deviation from unperturbed	
	state, m	(see, 6.6, 6.7)
, -	- self-similar coordinate	(see, 14)
	- self-similar coordinate	(see, 4)
$\eta = Y / \delta$	d - self-similar coordinate	(see, 13.1.2)

```
\eta = y \left( \frac{gh_0}{qvDx} \right)^{1/3}
 - self-similar coordinate
                                                                    (see, 13.2)
            - amplitude of layer thickness perturbation, m
v = DL/h^2U - contact time
            - angle of film flow inclination to horizon, rad
                   - dimensionless concentration
                                                                   (see, 13.1.2)
            - initial angle of film flow, rad
            - linear absorption coefficient, 1/m
λ
            - wavelength, m
            - extreme value of wavelength, m
            - heat conduction coefficient, W/(m·K)
            - length of a smooth region between waves, m
            - dynamic viscosity, Pa·s
            - ratio of dynamic viscosities
                                                                   (see, 12)
            - dynamic viscosity in a film and external
\mu_1, \mu_2
             medium, respectively, Pa·s
            - central moment
\tilde{\mu}_i
            - kinematic viscosity, m<sup>2</sup>/s
            - coefficient in the Burgers equation, m<sup>2</sup>/s
                                                                   (see, 6.4)
            - ratio of kinematic viscosities
                                                                   (see, 12)
            - kinematic viscosity of the first and second
v_1, v_2
             media, m<sup>2</sup>/s
           - independent variable, m
                                                                   (see, 6.4)
\xi = kx + mz - \omega t - dimensionless "travelling"
             coordinate
                                                                   (see, 6.5)
\xi = x - ct - dimensionless "travelling" coordinate
                                                                   (see 6.11, 8, 13.11)
\xi_1 \\ \Pi_{\alpha}
           - independent variable
           - part of pressure perturbation
             depending on y in the \alpha-th medium, N/m<sup>2</sup>
           - polynomial, 1/m<sup>2</sup>
π
           - density, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
ρ
           - density ratio
                                                                   (see, 12)
           - density of the α-th medium, kg/m<sup>3</sup>
\rho_{\alpha}
           - surface tension, kg/s<sup>2</sup>
           - dispersion parameter
                                                                   (see, 6.4)
           - stress tensor, N/m<sup>2</sup>
\sigma_{ij}
           - mean root square deviation of large
\sigma_{A}
             wave amplitude, m
           - time interval, s
                                                                   (see, 11)
\tau = \tau_S h_0 / \mu_1 U - dimensionless shear stress
```

			XXI
	at interface	(see, 12)	
$\tau = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d\xi}{c}$	$rac{d}{dU}$ - dimensionless drift time of liquid		
Ü	particle along the surface	(see, 13.1.2)	
$\vec{\tau}$	- unit tangential vector		
τ_i	- the i-th component of unit tangential vector		
τ_S^-	- shear stress at interface, N/m ²		
τ_W^-	- shear stress at the solid wall, N/m ²		
τ_S τ_W $< \tau_W >$	- mean shear stress at the wall, N/m ²		
$\sqrt{{ au_W^{\prime}}^2}$	- RMS of shear stress pulsations at the wall, N/m ²		
φ	- velocity potential, m ² /s	(see, 6.1)	
•	- function in the Cole-Hopf transformation	(see, 6.4)	
	- part of cross velocity perturbation	, , ,	
	depending on y	(see, 6.5)	
	- angle of wave propagation relatively to the	, , ,	
	x-axis, rad	(see, 6.12, 10.2)	
	- perturbation of periodic solution,	(see, 8.3)	
	- phase	(see, 13.1.2, 13.5)	
$\varphi = \tilde{h} - 1$	- dimensionless thickness deviation from		
•	the average value	(see, 6.10.2)	
φ_i	- part of stream function perturbation	` , ,	
• •	depending on y in the i-th medium		
φ_0	- characteristic angle of wave crest shape,		
• •	degree		
$\Phi = 9.64$	8·10 ⁴ - Faraday' constant, C/mol		
	- dimensionless function	(see, 6.11)	
Φ(ξ)	- periodic function		
$\Phi_0(\xi)$	- initial distribution of function $\varphi(x, t)$		
	- independent variable, m	(see, 6.4)	
$\chi = \beta / \alpha$	² - coefficient characterizing the velocity		
	profile	(see, 6.11.1)	
Ψ	- perturbation of stream function, m ² /s		
	or dimensionless	(see, 6.8)	
	- part of pressure perturbation depending		
	on y	(see, 6.5)	
$\overline{\Psi}$	- unperturbed value of stream function, m ² /s		
	or dimensionless		
$\Psi^{(i)}$	- the i-th approximation for the stream function		
Ψ_i	- perturbation of dimensionless stream functio	n	
	in the i-th medium		

XXII	NOMENCLATURE	
Ψ	 stream function, m²/s dimensionless stream function 	(see, 13.2)
ω	 - angular frequency, rad/s - dimensionless frequency - complex frequency, rad/s - complex frequency related to u₀ / h₀ 	(see, 6.5) (see, 6.7) (see, 6.8, 6.9)
ω_i	 imaginary part of dimensionless complex frequency 	
ω_r	 real part of dimensionless complex frequency 	

1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Basic Concepts

A film flow is defined as a liquid layer falling down at least one free boundary under the effect of gravity, shear stress etc. Liquid films have a number of peculiarities. They are, therefore, assigned to a separate class of flows. First of all one should note the small thickness (0.1 - 1 mm) of the films compared to the characteristic sizes which are usually encountered in nature and patterns of liquid flows. The typical range of Reynolds numbers is 1~10, i.e. where the effect of viscosity forces is almost always essential. On the other hand, the presence of a free surface with comparable scales of the film thickness and capillary constant means a strong influence of surface perturbations on a film flow. For these reasons the mathematical description of the perturbed motion of a liquid film even in the simplest statement is extremely complicated. An essential simplification is, however, possible for long-wave perturbations when the boundary layer approximation seems rather appropriate.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the typical geometry for some types of film flows. The gravitational flow of a film over an inclined plane and the outer surface of a vertical tube has been studied most frequently though surfaces of any profile, including the rough ones, are encountered in practice. The cases of film falling down the moving bodies, in particular, vibrating and rotating ones, are the most complicated examples.

A combined flow of the liquid film and gas, i.e. two-phase (annular) flow, is frequently realized in engineering. An annular flow is one of the flow patterns of vapour-liquid mixture motion in a vapour generating channel. The relative motion of phases results in the appearance of additional shear and normal

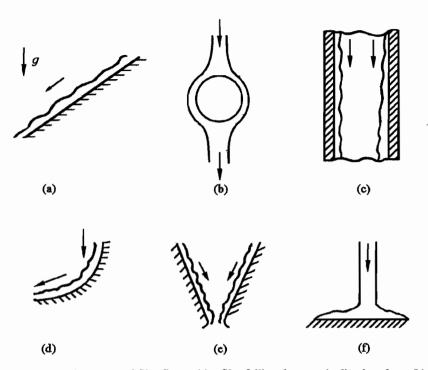


Figure 1.1. Geometry of film flows: (a) - film falling down an inclined surface; (b) - flow past a cylinder; (c) - film flow along the internal surface of a tube; (d) - falling down a curvilinear surface; (e) - flow along the internal surface of a cone; (f) - jet spreading along the surface

stresses at the interface and affects essentially the structure of interface. In this paper, however, primary attention will be given to the purely gravitational motion of films.

A spatial film which represents a continuous layer of the liquid with two free boundaries is the particular case of the films. In fact such film is a plane liquid jet, in which the viscous effects are negligible due to the absence of a solid surface.

1.2. Waves

The flow instability giving rise to the appearance of nonlinear surface waves even at the Reynolds numbers of the order of one is the characteristic feature of the films. Visual observations reveal a great variety of wave patterns from linear two-dimensional waves to strongly nonlinear three-dimensional soliton-like

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